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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD HELMS

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

RE: AGENCY PUBLICATIONS

Because there is much to read in this Establishment, I have time to look at only the Weekly Summary issued by the Directorate of Intelligence. Whoever packages my copy includes certain special reports, two of which arrived the other day.

On Saturday, I was able to read through things at a more leisurely pace, and I had a careful look at the two special reports, "Power Politics Drift Into the Western Indian Ocean," and "Norway's Defense Problems in the Far North," both dated 11 April 69. These are really excellent reports, well-written, concise, to the point, and most handsomely got up. I call your attention particularly to the technique used on Page 1 of the Western Indian Ocean study.

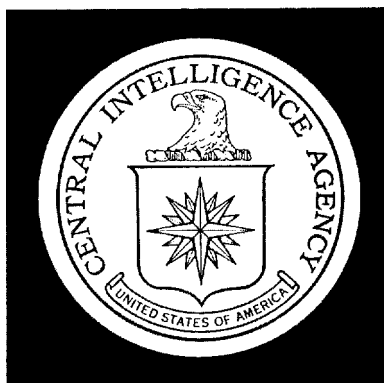
After reading so much from other government sources, it is a pleasure to see the Agency reports put together by people who not only know how to use the English language and use it well, but who also show imagination and concern for the consumer of their products.

I just thought you'd be interested in my reaction. No acknowledgment necessary, but do pass my compliments to the chefs.

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DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Power Politics Drift Into the Western Indian Ocean

Special Report
WEEKLY REVIEW

Secret

№ 536

11 April 1969
SC No. 00755/69C

SPECIAL REPORTS are supplements to the Current Intelligence Weeklies issued by the Office of Current Intelligence. The Special Reports are published separately to permit more comprehensive treatment of a subject. They are prepared by the Office of Current Intelligence, the Office of Economic Research, the Office of Strategic Research, and the Directorate of Science and Technology. Special Reports are coordinated as appropriate among the Directorates of CIA but, except for the normal substantive exchange with other agencies at the working level, have not been coordinated outside CIA unless specifically indicated.

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POWER POLITICS DRIFT INTO THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

The islands of the western Indian Ocean, for over a century isolated from the difficulties and political affairs on the continents, have been outside the areas of major interest to the world powers. Recently, however, a number of factors, including requirements for space exploration, the need for transoceanic communications, and the closing of the Suez Canal, have focused attention on the islands. At the same time as outside events are giving the islands new importance, the British are withdrawing from the area east of Suez, provoking concern among some Western strategists that a "defense gap" or power vacuum may be developing. Only France, of the free world nations, maintains military forces in the area. The US is represented by space-tracking facilities and is contemplating the development of military facilities. The Soviets have introduced a fleet and are seeking to increase their diplomatic presence.

This renewed interest by the great powers is coming at a time when the islands are undergoing internal changes after a long period of almost total inactivity. Madagascar and Mauritius have obtained their independence, and politicians on most of the other islands are seeking some change in status as well as broader contacts with the outside world. Although the majority of the islanders remain totally immersed in their own affairs, Communists have sought to establish contacts among discontented elements.

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SUEZ AND THE SPACE AGE

In the early 19th century, the islands and island groups of the western Indian Ocean—now grouped into the political entities of the Malagasy Republic, Mauritius, Reunion, Comoro Islands, Seychelles, and the British Indian Ocean Territory—were important and strategically significant, especially to the British and the French, because they lay astride the major trade route from Europe to Asia. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1856, however, shifted the ocean lanes northward, and the importance of the islands diminished. The closing of the Suez Canal after the Arab-Israeli War of 1967 and the increasing use of supertankers too large to pass through the canal even if it were open have once again put the islands athwart a major trade route.

In addition to changing trade routes, other factors have bestowed additional significance on the islands. The advent of manned space flight operations by the US and the Soviet Union has made the islands important sites for tracking and emergency recovery operations. Now that the British can no longer provide bases in the area and the newly independent states of the Indian Ocean littoral are pursuing a policy of nonalignment that allows few if any foreign bases, the islands are being looked at as alternate sites for technical facilities and as potential advanced bases for forces that could intervene in disturbances on the continents. Many strategists now fear that the British withdrawal will create a "defense gap" that the Soviets might attempt to fill.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES: FREE WORLD

United States: US interest and activities in the western Indian Ocean have centered primarily around requirements to support space exploration. There is a large NASA tracking station near Tananarive in the Malagasy Republic and a smaller US Air Force tracking facility on Mahe Island in the Seychelles. The US has an agreement with Mauritius that allows American aircraft to use Plaisance Airfield for operations in support of the Apollo program in return for improvements

of the airfield. From time to time, there have been other space-connected activities. The US has placed a temporary National Geodetic Satellite Program station on Diego Garcia in the British Indian Ocean Territory as part of a program to expand knowledge of the true size and shape of the earth. US ships and aircraft regularly use Malagasy and Mauritian facilities.

The Department of Defense has planned, subject to congressional funding, to construct a modest military facility on Diego Garcia. Current plans envisage minimal harbor and communications facilities, an 8000-foot runway, and fuel and lubricant storage. The British flag would fly over the facility, which would take three years to become operational and four years to complete.

United Kingdom: Although the British have sought to reduce their commitments in the Indian Ocean area, they retain two dependencies: the Seychelles and the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT). BIOT was created in 1965 by removing the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius, then a British colony, and Aldabra, Farquhar, and Desroches from the Seychelles. BIOT was created specifically to provide sites for military facilities on islands with populations theoretically so small as to cause no political difficulties. In addition to the leased US facility on Diego Garcia, a British military facility was planned for Aldabra. This installation was to be used as a staging area in connection with similar sites on Ascension Island in the Atlantic and Gan in the Maldives, hopefully ensuring access to the area east of Suez. The plans for the Aldabra facility quickly came under attack from conservation groups seeking to protect the island's unique wildlife. Such criticism, together with financial difficulties, make it improbable that the British will carry out their plans.

Mauritius remains a member of the British Commonwealth and has a six-year joint defense agreement with the UK. Just before Mauritius received its independence in March, 1968, British troops had to intervene to quell communal

rioting, and British advisers are still active with the island's security forces. There is also a British naval communications station at Mauritius.

France: France, long a major influence in the area, seems bent on maintaining its position and is wary of Soviet and Chinese intentions. It retains an overseas territory, the Comoro Islands, and an overseas department, Reunion. In addition, France still has substantial influence in its former colony, the Malagasy Republic, and in Mauritius, with which it has political, cultural, and linguistic ties.

France maintains a military presence in the Malagasy Republic, Reunion, and the Comoro Islands. In early 1969, ground units totaled almost 1,800 men. In the Malagasy Republic, a small air force unit is stationed at Ivato Airfield, and a small naval force is headquartered at Diego Suarez under a flag officer.

French plans and military strategy for the area are not well known. Apparently, the French plan to use facilities on Mayotte in the Comoro Islands should they eventually be forced by Malagasy sensitivities to evacuate their base at Diego Suarez. There appears to be strong sentiment among the people of Mayotte to remain tied to France even if the Comoro Islands eventually obtain independence. The airstrip on Mayotte is being repaved and lengthened. It has been reported in the press that the French intend to base missile-firing nuclear submarines in the Comoro Islands, but there is no confirmation of this report and nothing to indicate that such an ambitious and costly plan for expanding facilities is about to be undertaken. Mayotte's reef-encircled lagoon, moreover, is not as good a harbor as Diego Suarez. It may be that the French envisage a military facility on Mayotte similar to the planned US facility on Diego Garcia.

Other countries: Although they do not carry on major activities in the western Indian Ocean, many of the independent states of the littoral

have been very interested in the activities of other nations in the area. For example, the Indians have viewed US-UK plans for facilities in BIOT with concern and have been especially sensitive to the possibility that nuclear weapons might be stored in the area. Suggestions that the islands could provide bases for intervention forces of the type that rescued the Congolese rebels' white hostages in 1965 have been particularly grating to several African states.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES: USSR AND CHINA

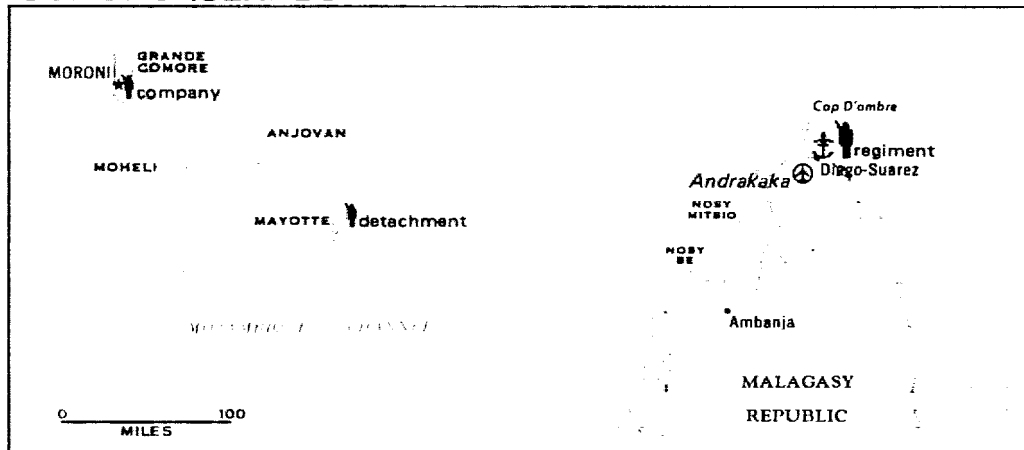
USSR: The Soviets have only recently taken a direct interest in the western Indian Ocean, primarily in connection with their space programs. Beginning in early 1968, Soviet ships and aircraft operated in the area in support of space missions, providing radio communications, tracking, and alternate capsule recovery capability. Zond 5, the first Soviet circumlunar mission, was recovered in the area. These ships have obtained provisions from Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, and have used anchorages in the vicinity of the Seychelles and off the St. Brandon Islands, a dependency of Mauritius.

The Soviets have an official presence only on Mauritius, where an embassy is due to open early in 1969. Mauritius has granted permission for Soviet ships to use Port Louis, and a Soviet cultural program is planned for 1969. The Soviets and the Malagasy Republic have been discussing the establishment of relations for several years. In November, 1968, the Soviets approached the Malagasy Government with a proposal for the installation of a space-tracking station, but President Tsiranana apparently rejected the request under strong French urging. Tsiranana remains basically anti-Communist and suspicious of Soviet intentions.

The Soviets have had unofficial contacts with various groups and individuals on many of the islands. On Mauritius, some elements in the trade unions are affiliated with the Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions, and

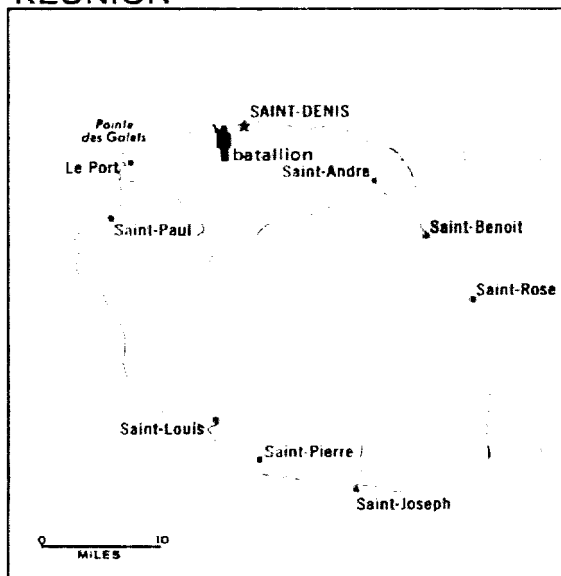
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COMORO ISLANDS

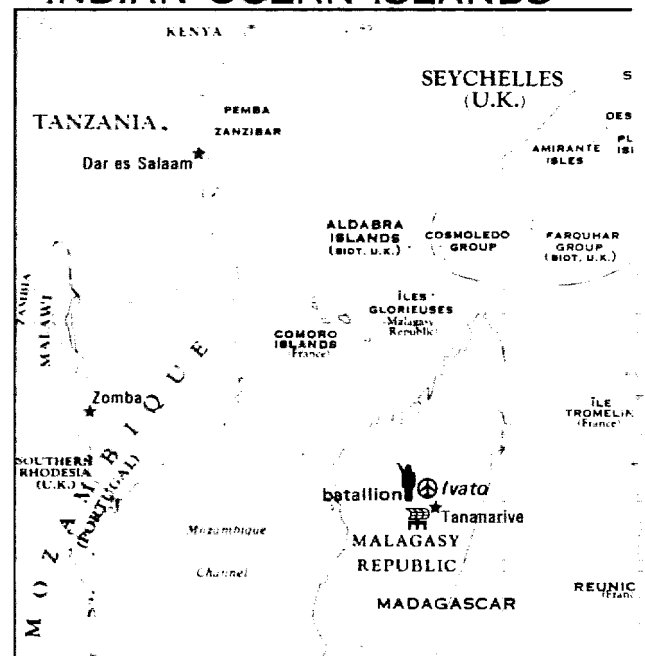


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REUNION



INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS



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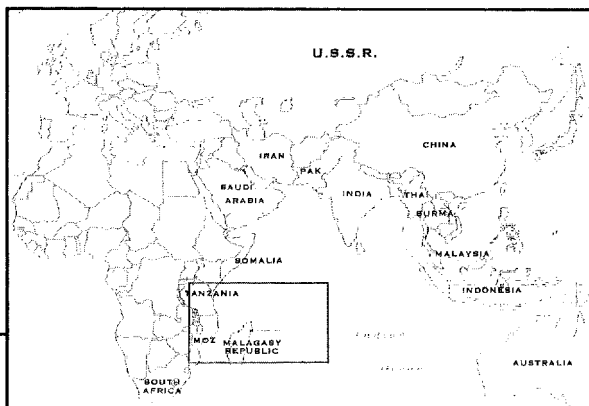
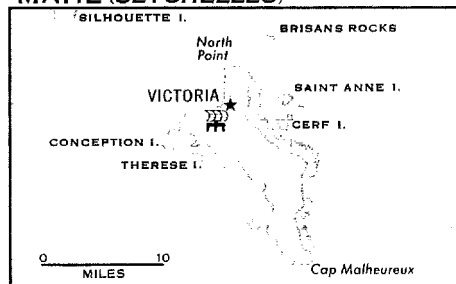
French Military Activity

Ground Force Airfield Naval Base

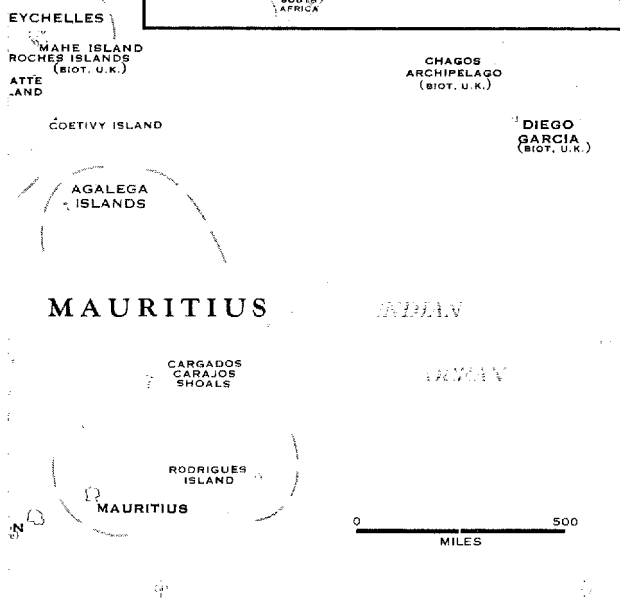
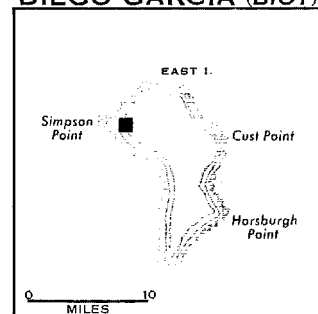
United States Activity

Space Tracking Facility Proposed Military Facility

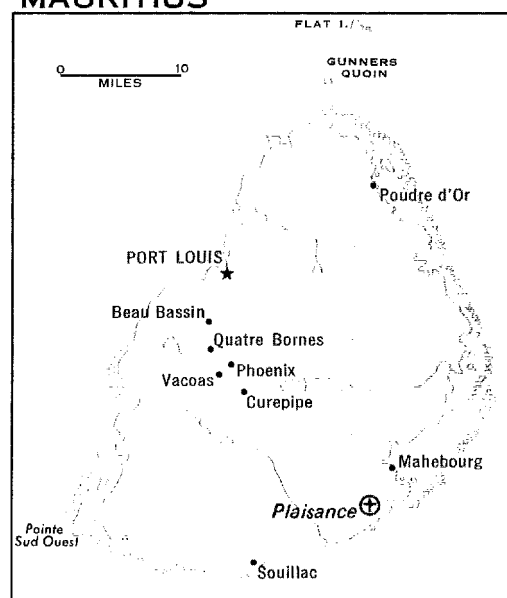
MAHE (SEYCHELLES)



DIEGO GARCIA (BIOT)



MAURITIUS



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several labor leaders have personal contacts in Communist countries through which they are able to provide scholarships to Mauritians for study in the Soviet Union and East Europe. There are several organizations that are openly Communist, but these have not been a significant factor in Mauritian politics. On several other islands, the Communists have provided direct financial support of groups and individuals as well as sponsorship of scholarships and delegations to conferences. The Reunion Communist Party is officially recognized by Moscow. So far, however, the Communists have not received much benefit from these unofficial contacts because few of the individuals appear able to exert much influence on their government or to have much of a popular following.

Communist China: Peking has no official presence in the western Indian Ocean. At independence in March 1968, Mauritius recognized the Peking government, but there has been no exchange of representatives. There are overseas Chinese communities on many of the islands, the largest being the 28,000 Chinese in Mauritius. Individual Chinese in the Mauritian community openly support the Chinese Communist Government, and various organizations distribute Communist propaganda. Chinese merchant ships frequently stop at Mauritius. The overseas Chinese are nevertheless deeply divided among themselves into pro-Communist and pro-Nationalist factions, and, as small merchants and entrepreneurs, are not able to exert much influence on the host governments. The Chinese Communists are more distrusted on many of the islands than are the Soviets. Should they undertake some sort of space program or ICBM testing program extending into the Indian Ocean, they might at some time be interested in acquiring facilities on the islands, but there is no firm evidence that the Chinese have actually sought such facilities as yet.

PROBLEMS AND POLITICS OF ISOLATION

Long isolated from the mainstream of world events, the people of the islands have been for the

most part uninterested in world politics and pre-occupied with their own problems. Only Mauritius and the Malagasy Republic have sought and received independence. All of the islands have serious economic problems. The Malagasy Government has made little progress in developing Madagascar's economy since independence; the government's development plans have been characterized as haphazard and are hampered by a lack of technical and administrative skills.

The Mauritian economy is based almost entirely on sugar, an enterprise controlled by the minuscule Franco-Mauritian community. With all the problems of a one-crop economy, Mauritian efforts toward development are also hampered by lack of administrative expertise and are made extraordinarily difficult by rapid population growth. Reunion, likewise dependent on sugar, has similar problems of poverty, unemployment, and a high cost of living, exacerbated by a rapid population growth. In the Comoro Islands, nearly all necessities must be imported, and Comorian exports currently bring very low prices on a glutted market. The Seychelles are hoping that the opening of an international airport, construction of which has just begun, will stimulate a tourist industry to shore up an economy almost entirely dependent on copra.

The attitudes of the political leaders and would-be leaders are strongly influenced by economic realities and by the fact that they receive subsidies from their present or former metropolises. These circumstances have not prevented them from seeking independence, however, and their response to isolation and economic problems has varied greatly.

Malagasy Republic: Madagascar, by far the largest and most important of the islands, became independent in 1960. The government of President Tsiranana retains strong ties with France, which furnishes advisers for both the military and the civilian government, is the principal source of Malagasy financial assistance as well as the

primary trading partner, and is committed to provide for the republic's defense. French forces stationed on Madagascar could be used to prop up the pro-French government or to thwart a coup. The Tsiranana government diverges from the French line only in being very strongly anti-Communist and extremely suspicious of both the Soviets and the Chinese.

Since independence, the country has enjoyed relative stability despite a bitter rivalry between the Merina—a plateau-dwelling people who constitute 25 percent of the population and once formed the ruling elite—and the “cotier,” the peoples of the coast. The ruling Social Democratic Party of President Tsiranana represents the cotiers and completely dominates Malagasy political life. The opposition Party for the Independence of Madagascar (AKFM) has received support from Communist sources but, as the party of the Merina minority, possesses popular backing only in the districts in and around the capital. The Malagasy have been politically apathetic and able to bear up under continued economic stagnation; Tsiranana is in firm control. His successor would most likely be Andre Resampa, who already controls the police forces and much of the party apparatus. Resampa is much less pro-French and more inclined toward a left-leaning, nonaligned foreign policy. Once in power, he might offer objections not only to a continued French military presence on Madagascar, but also to other big power military activities.

Mauritius: Mauritius became independent in March 1968, a month after British troops had been required to quell rioting between the island's Muslim and Creole (mixed African-Asian-French) communities. The government of Prime Minister Ramgoolam is based in the South Asian community, consisting of Muslims and Hindus; the opposition party is based primarily on the Creole minority backed by the financial support of the sugar interests. Hard pressed to deal with the problems of a one-crop economy and serious overpopulation, Ramgoolam's foreign policy has

been somewhat conditioned by the need for economic assistance. The government has sought assistance from both East and West.

Ramgoolam still maintains close connections with the British, who provide advisers for the police forces, and Mauritius remains a member of the Commonwealth. Ties have also been sought with France and the French-speaking nations; early this year, Mauritius became a member of the African-Malagasy Common Organization, an economic-political association of French-speaking African nations. Relations with the US have been friendly, and the government has cordially received American ships stopping at Port Louis, especially since they provide valuable foreign exchange. Contacts with the USSR have increased, with the Soviets establishing an embassy and apparently planning a cultural program.

Reunion: Largest in population of the non-independent islands, Reunion is an overseas department of France and is represented in the French parliament by Michel Debre, the French foreign minister. There appears to be little pressure for any change in status as long as France continues its present policies and economic assistance. Moreover, the Reunionese are politically apathetic and do not participate significantly in the government, which is staffed by metropolitan Frenchmen. The Reunion Communist Party appears to be the only permanently organized political group on the island and has only a small, though well-disciplined, membership. The party bases its program on economic issues and stands for some measure of autonomy, but does not appear to have any wide following. It is recognized by Moscow, and has frequently denounced what it terms the irruption of American imperialism into the western Indian Ocean.

Comoro Islands: Internal autonomy was granted to the Comoro Islands, an overseas territory within the French community, in December 1967. A council of ministers, dominated by the lighter skinned Arab aristocracy, bears

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responsibility for internal affairs. The highly conservative Comorian leaders, probably mindful of their dependence on continued French financial assistance, have not voiced sentiments for independence. The example of Zanzibar, where the darker skinned people rose murderously against the aristocracy shortly after independence and overthrew the government, may also cause the aristocratic Comorian leaders to hesitate about asking for independence. If independence were requested, however, there is little doubt that Paris

would grant it; the islands are a drain on France and of little apparent value. A liberation group, the Movement for the National Liberation of the Comoros (MOLINACO), is centered in the expatriate Comorian community in Dar es Salaam. This group appears to have little support in the islands and is under the surveillance of the French security service. It is alleged that MOLINACO has received support from Cairo and Moscow and the student rioting of 1968 is generally believed to have been encouraged by the group.

ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

Country	Population/Area	Ethnic Division	Exports
Malagasy Republic	6,582,000/230,000 sq. mi.	Merina (Malayo-Indo) 25% Coastal peoples 74% Others 1%	US\$ 104 mil (1967) Sugar 49% Coffee 30% Vanilla 6% Tobacco 5% Sisal 4% Graphite & Mica 4%
Mauritius	797,000/720 sq. mi.	Asians 67% Creoles 29% Chinese 3.5% French 0.5%	US\$ 64 mil (1967 est.) Sugar 95%
Reunion	433,000/970 sq. mi.	Mixed (French, African, Chinese, Indian, Malagasy)	US\$ 38 mil (1967) Sugar 84% Perfume essences 10% Rum 5% Vanilla 1%
Comoro Islands	244,000/838 sq. mi.	Mixed (Malagasy, Arab, African, Indonesian)	US\$ 4.7 mil (1963) Perfume oils 22% Vanilla 52% Copra 10% Sisal 8%
Seychelles	51,000/156 sq. mi.	Mixed (Asians, Africans, French)	US\$ 1.9 mil (1966) Copra 75% Cinnamon and vanilla 22% Fish, guano, patchouli 3%
British Indian Ocean Territory	Est. 2,000/30 sq. mi.	Mixed	(Small amounts) Copra Coconuts

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The Seychelles: This British Crown Colony obtained a measure of self-government in 1967 and its two competing parties keep political activity at a high level. The Seychelles Democratic Party favors closer ties with the UK in some sort of federation that would include the Seychelles and Gibraltar. The Seychelles People's United Party at one time advocated complete independence, but more recently has been less than clear in its programs, at times intimating that it favors federation, at others calling for some sort of vague autonomy. Inasmuch as the UK seems reluctant to accept a federal arrangement lest it provoke similar demands from other possessions, both parties seem to be groping for a realistic program acceptable to the people.

British Indian Ocean Territory: The islands of Aldabra, Farquhar, Desroches, and the Chagos Archipelago are sparsely inhabited by migrant laborers and produce only small quantities of copra and coconuts. Several oil companies have expressed interest in oil explorations in the Chagos, but no concessions have been granted. In late 1968, Prime Minister Ramgoolam of Mauritius reported that the Soviets also were interested in oil exploration in this area and claimed that Mauritius retained mineral rights. The territory is administered by a British official in the Seychelles.

OUTLOOK

Although a reopening of the Suez Canal would reduce the volume of shipping that now passes through the western Indian Ocean, it seems certain that there will be no relapse into isolation. France appears determined to maintain and even

extend its influence in the area, possibly by arranging economic cooperation between Madagascar, Mauritius, and the French territories, or by increasing economic contacts with the states culturally oriented to France. Soviet intentions remain unclear, but Moscow appears to be interested in developing some sort of position, particularly through contacts on Mauritius. The US presence and impact could be scaled down by the use of ships to replace land-based tracking facilities, or could be greatly increased by the construction of the Diego Garcia military facility.

The effect of these continuing contacts on the islands is difficult to predict. The eventual passing of Malagasy's Tsiranana government will certainly lead to a more nonaligned administration not as friendly to the US or to France. On Mauritius, the Ramgoolam government has not seemed particularly worried about Communist penetration and might accept a Soviet space-tracking or recovery facility in exchange for economic assistance.

There appears to be little pressure for independence on the remaining islands. The fact that they are heavily dependent on economic subsidies and would not be viable independent states may not, however, prevent the eventual growth of independence movements and a proliferation of ministates. France and Britain probably would not hesitate to grant independence to these revenue-consuming dependencies, and the islands could easily follow the example of the equally nonviable former colonies of Africa. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

Further geographic and ethnographic detail are given in Brief on Islands of the Indian Ocean, CIA/BGI, PN 60.2367, March 1969.

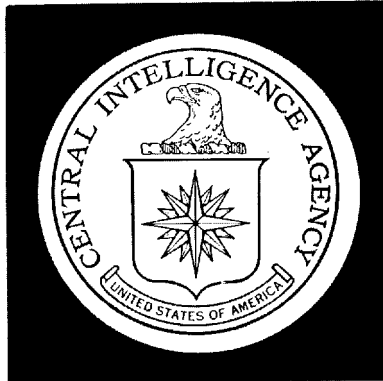
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DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Norway's Defense Problems in the Far North

Special Report
WEEKLY REVIEW

Secret

№ 536

11 April 1969
SC No. 00755/69B

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NORWAY'S DEFENSE PROBLEMS IN THE FAR NORTH

Having completed its review of security policy, the Norwegian Government has determined to continue its membership in NATO, a decision influenced by the combined impact of Soviet land and naval maneuvers near Norway and by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Oslo has always been sensitive about its northern border and the difficulties of defending it. Part of this territory was occupied by Soviet troops during World War II, and the Norwegians have long feared that their underutilized, ice-free coast might prove tempting to the Soviets, whose own ports in the far north are used intensively.

During the past year, Norway has taken steps to strengthen its defenses in the north, but it still retains its bans on foreign bases and nuclear weapons on Norwegian soil in peacetime. Although the chance that these bans will be lifted in the near future remains slight, the growing Soviet amphibious capability in the area lends weight to the argument that the northern flank of the North Atlantic Alliance could be buttressed and Norway's own security strengthened by the stationing of NATO forces in Norway.

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BACKGROUND

In early 1968 the stage was set in Norway for a debate on the continued validity of adherence to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Although Norway's traditional policy of neutrality had been dropped in the aftermath of the German invasion and occupation during World War II, Oslo entered NATO only after having explored various alternatives based on its own resources, on the United Nations, and on regional defense arrangements with the other Scandinavian nations. On joining NATO, Norway made clear its reservations against the presence of foreign troops or bases—and subsequently, nuclear weapons—on Norwegian soil in peacetime. These reservations were concessions both to domestic neutralist sentiment and to Soviet objections.

For a decade and more following 1949, Norwegian public opinion supported participation in NATO. Then in the mid-1960s, with the decline of American influence and prestige in Europe and the growth of a spirit of detente between East and West, neutralist or at least anti-NATO sentiment grew stronger not only on the far left, but among certain circles in the opposition Labor Party and in the Liberal Party, a partner in the government coalition.

In early 1969, however, the necessity for Norway's continued membership in NATO was reaffirmed when the nonsocialist government of Prime Minister Borten received nearly unanimous backing in Parliament during a debate on the nation's future security policy. The reason for this reversal lay not in an effective pro-NATO campaign by the major parties, but in the cumulative effect of Soviet maneuvers in Norway's vicinity and the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.

THE SOVIET PRESENCE ON THE BORDER

One of the major factors influencing Norway's security policy is its common border with the Soviet Union. The dangers inherent in Soviet proximity became clear after Finland's withdrawal from World War II in September 1944. Almost immediately, the Soviets moved into Norway's Varanger Peninsula in east Finnmark. The Norwegians, fearful that the USSR might decide to hold on to this area as a "tip" for its part in Norway's liberation, rushed troops and supplies into east Finnmark following the German capitulation in the spring of 1945. Even so, the Soviets did not begin withdrawing their troops until September of that year. They did not have far to pull back—Moscow had retained Finland's Petsamo (Pechenga) district and placed it at the disposal of the Soviet Navy, fishing fleet, and merchant marine.

During the immediate postwar period, the USSR plunged into a major construction program to create a modern navy with the emphasis on submarines and large surface combatant ships. Because its access routes to the open sea via the Baltic and Black seas are through narrow straits under Western control, the USSR gradually transferred most of its long-range submarines to its ice-free Arctic ports.

As the warm waters of the Gulf Stream do not penetrate east of Cape Teriberski during winter, the Russians have for all their various needs only two good all-year commercial ports, Murmansk and Pechenga. The naval complex at Murmansk, 75 miles from the Norwegian frontier, has become one of the Soviet Navy's major bases. At the same time, Soviet trawlers, factory ships, and merchant ships also make use of the Kola Peninsula's port facilities. Soviet fish refineries,

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NORWEGIAN PATROL ALONG THE PASVIK RIVER. THE RUSSIAN BORDER IS ON THE FAR SIDE.

warehouses, and plants for freezing and processing compete for space with the navy and to some extent with army and air force installations.

In sharp contrast to the Soviet Kola Peninsula, the Norwegian Arctic coast offers numerous, little-used fjords with a variety of port and base sites. Some are less suitable than others, but all are ice-free throughout the year. Although the Soviets have concentrated their efforts on improving their Kola facilities, the Norwegians continue to be obsessed with the possibility of a quick Soviet seizure of a piece of Norway's thinly populated, lightly defended northern territory.

SOVIET MANEUVERS IN THE NORTH

The classic military problem confronting the Norwegians in the north is that of a sudden Soviet

attack. Close surveillance by Norway would make it difficult for the Russians entirely to conceal preparations for such a move. Even extensive reconnaissance, however, would by no means preclude the possibility of a surprise attack, and under favorable circumstances one could be carried out in a matter of days.

For this reason, the Norwegians are nervous whenever the Soviets hold land or naval exercises in their vicinity. The largest of these exercises occurred in June and July 1968 during the build-up of tensions preceding the invasion of Czechoslovakia. For the first time since World War II, large numbers of Soviet troops—supported by tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers—moved on 6-7 June to positions near the Norwegian border from Korpjell to Salmiyarvi.

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Norwegian troops were put on a 24-hour alert, as were leading defense and government officials in Oslo. Even though Soviet artillery could be heard on the Norwegian side of the border, a partial news blackout was imposed to avoid alarming the Norwegian public.

At a press conference, Minister of Defense Otto Greig Tidemand played down the significance of the exercise, an extension of Oslo's standing policy that the government does not react to Soviet propaganda and press attacks on Norwegian security policy. It soon became apparent to the Norwegian Government that the Soviets were not sending troops into their enclave of Boris Gleb on the Norwegian side of the Pasvik River, but the Norwegians did not relax until the Soviet troops returned to their garrisons on 10-11 June.

The next Soviet show of strength occurred in mid-July, when joint Soviet, Polish, and East German naval maneuvers were held in the Norwegian Sea. Two groups of vessels sailed out of the Baltic: one, including landing craft, sailed northward along the Norwegian coast; the other sailed into waters off Iceland, joining a squadron sailing out of the Soviet base area around Murmansk. With cruisers, destroyers, frigates, landing craft, and motor torpedo boats all included, the naval surface forces taking part in these maneuvers were more numerous than in any previous exercise. The Norwegian public reaction was again muted, but concern was expressed that the exercises along the coast, paralleling the German invasion route of 1940, had demonstrated Norway's vulnerability to invasion from all points rather than just in the north.

NORWAY'S SECURITY POLICY

The last straw for the Norwegians was the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. For the first

time since the formation of the center-right Borten government in 1965, Norway's National Defense Council was convened. Although its options were limited, the council decided to improve defenses in the Porsanger area of west Finnmark. The Norwegians were convinced that, even though their resources were small, some steps had to be taken to show their determination to defend all their territory.

Despite Norway's alarm, the government was careful to make clear that it would not lift its ban on nuclear weapons and foreign bases in peacetime. These bans had been imposed in response to strong and repeated Soviet objections to Norway's joining the Western alliance, and Oslo regularly trotted them out on the occasion of subsequent Soviet protests to show that Norway's intentions were strictly defensive.

The bans have been further justified as a major factor in maintaining the so-called Nordic balance—if NATO troops were excluded from Norway, then the Russians would not be tempted to move troops into Finland—and therefore, Scandinavian integrity would be guaranteed. The growth of Soviet strength in the north, however, especially of Soviet amphibious forces, places the reasoning behind this theory in doubt.

OUTLOOK

Norway's NATO partners are concerned about the growing Soviet naval threat in the north, both to themselves individually and to the alliance as a whole. To meet the need for strengthened capabilities on the entire northern flank, the NATO allies may be tempted once again to raise the question of Norway's ban on foreign bases and foreign troops.

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NORWEGIAN SUPPORT OF NATO, BY PARTY

Party	Nov 1966 %	Nov 1967 %	Oct 1968 %
Government Parties			
Conservative	73	75	94
Christian Peoples	53	50	84
Center (agrarian)	62	55	85
Liberal	60	60	82
Parliamentary Opposition			
Labor (social democratic)	49	43	72
Socialist Peoples (radical left)	29	23	29
Average	53	49	72

It is generally conceded that Norwegian forces by themselves would be unable to beat off an invasion anywhere in northern Norway. On the other hand, topographic and climatic conditions sharply limit the physical capability of NATO's conventional response. In such circumstances, the possibilities are limited to the largely symbolic gesture of stationing "trip-wire" contingents in the north.

The question is whether the Norwegian Government could be convinced that the nation's security was sufficiently imperiled to take the political risk of accepting such a gesture. The present state of mind in Norway suggests that such a development is not likely. Yet, Oslo's decision to remain in NATO does reflect its concern over the growing Soviet capability in the area, and in time this may lead Norway to reassess its self-imposed limitations on participation in NATO defense. (*CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM*)

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